



Oracle

1Z0-574 Exam

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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Question: 1

Which of the following are ORA Engineering logical categories?

- A. Integrated Development Environment
- B. Quality Manager
- C. Asset Manager
- D. Monitoring and Management

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The Engineering logical view shows the logical components of the Engineering environment and show how they are connected to each other. T

The primary logical categories as shown are:

- *Modeler
- *Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- *Quality Manager
- *Deployment Manager
- *Metadata Repository
- *Asset Repository

Reference:

Oracle Reference Architecture, Software Engineering, Release 3.0, Engineering Logical View

Question: 2

Which of the following options best describes the concept of data-driven testing?

- A. Data-driven testing is a strategy used to perform load testing.
- B. Data-driven testing is used to perform functional tests by iterating through data sets in a databank.
- C. Data-driven testing uses a single predefined data set to perform repeated testing.
- D. Data-driven testing uses database triggers to initiate and run test cases.

Answer: B

Explanation:

One of the best ways to perform functional testing is through data-driven testing, in which a databank is created to cover the various functional use cases and is used to drive the testing. This requires the ability to iterate through a list of data sets in the databank, substitute them for the input values, and run the tests. Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, Software Engineering, Release 3.0, Data driven testing

Question: 3

As part of a company-wide IT Initiative to simplify and rationalize the technology and products used

you have been tasked with defining an Enterprise Architecture. The Enterprise Architecture will be used to communicate the desired future state where redundant, deprecated, and undesired technology and products have been eliminated. Oracle products will be included. In the Enterprise Architecture, it will be products from other vendors, including products that directly compete with Oracle products. Which option best describes how IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) material can be used while creating the Enterprise Architecture?

- A. The ITSO material cannot be used because ITSO applies to Oracle products only.
- B. The ITSO material can be used without modification because it has no Oracle product dependencies.
- C. The ITSO material can be used as reference material but will require customization to reflect specific products selected by the company.
- D. The Oracle Reference Architecture component of ITSO can be readily applied, but the Rest of ITSO cannot, because of product dependencies.
- E. The Oracle Reference Architecture component of ITSO cannot be applied due to pre dependencies, but the rest of ITSO can be applied.
- F. The ITSO material is not applicable to rationalization of IT asset

Answer: C

Explanation:

IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) is a series of documentation and supporting collateral designed to enable organizations to develop an architecture-centric approach to enterprise-class IT initiatives. ITSO presents successful technology strategies and solution designs by defining universally adopted architecture concepts, principles, guidelines, standards, and patterns.

ITSO is made up of three primary elements:

* Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) defines a detailed and consistent architecture for developing and integrating solutions based on Oracle technologies. The reference architecture offers architecture principles and guidance based on recommendations from technical experts across Oracle. It covers a broad spectrum of concerns pertaining to technology architecture, including middleware, database, hardware, processes, and services. * Enterprise Technology Strategies (ETS) offer valuable guidance on the adoption of horizontal technologies for the enterprise. They explain how to successfully execute on a strategy by addressing concerns pertaining to architecture, technology, engineering, strategy, and governance. An organization can use this material to measure their maturity, develop their strategy, and achieve greater levels of success and adoption. In addition, each ETS extends the Oracle Reference Architecture by adding the unique capabilities and components provided by that particular technology. It offers a horizontal technology-based perspective of ORA.

* Enterprise Solution Designs (ESD) are industry specific solution perspectives based on ORA. They define the high level business processes and functions, and the software capabilities in an underlying technology infrastructure that are required to build enterprise-wide industry solutions. ESDs also map the relevant application and technology products against solutions to illustrate how capabilities in Oracle's complete integrated stack can best meet the business, technical and quality of service requirements within a particular industry. Reference: IT Strategies from Oracle, An Overview, Release 3.0

Question: 4

The three common goals of Information security are known as the CIA triad. CIA stands for:

- A. Confidentiality, Integrity and Auditing
- B. Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability
- C. Confidentiality, Integrity and Access Control
- D. Confidentiality, Integrity and Authentication
- E. Confidentiality, Integrity and Authorization

Answer: B

Explanation:

For over twenty years, information security has held confidentiality, integrity and availability (known as the CIA triad) to be the core principles of information security.

There is continuous debate about extending this classic trio.

Note:

Confidentiality is the term used to prevent the disclosure of information to unauthorized individuals or systems.

In information security, integrity means that data cannot be modified undetectably.

For any information system to serve its purpose, the information must be available when it is needed.

Question: 5

Which statements best describe how architecture principles are used within the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA)?

- A. The architecture principles for Oracle products are identified whenever an Oracle product incorporated into the architecture.
- B. ORA uses multiple architectural views where each view has its own architecture principles.
- C. ORA documents describe the architectural principles upon which the architecture is based.
- D. Architecture principles provide recommendations (based on industry best practices) that should be followed.
- E. Architecture principles are rules that must be followed in order to comply with the documented architecture.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The purpose of ORA is to provide a reference architecture for designing, building, and integrating solutions based on modern technology from Oracle and other vendors. The reference architecture offers architecture principles and guidance based on recommendations from Oracle product development architects and field experts. Information provided by ORA gives architects an understanding of how to design solutions for the Oracle environment and best leverage its capabilities.

Note: Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) defines a detailed and consistent architecture for developing and integrating solutions based on Oracle technologies. The reference architecture offers architecture principles and guidance based on recommendations from technical experts across

Oracle. It covers a broad spectrum of concerns pertaining to technology architecture, including middleware, database, hardware, processes, and services.

Reference: IT Strategies from Oracle, An Overview, Release 3.0

Question: 6

Which statement best describes the relationship between a SOA Service and service Infrastructure?

- A. Service infrastructure is a primary part of an SOA Service.
- B. Service Infrastructure exposes the Service Interface and may satisfy some capabilities of the Service Implementation.
- C. Service infrastructure fulfills the Service Contract.
- D. A SOA Service depends on the service infrastructure to satisfy some required capabilities.
- E. A SOA Service uses the service infrastructure to generate the Service Interface.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Service Infrastructure side typically provides the Service enablement capabilities for the implementation. These capabilities may include, exposing the interface as a Web Service, handling SLA enforcement, security, data formatting, and others. Service infrastructure should be utilized when possible, as it reduces the burden on Service providers, from an implementation standpoint.

Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, SOA Foundation, Release 3.1

Question: 7

Which WebCenter product Improves efficiency and productivity by enabling users to connect with others, regardless of their location, via web and voice conferencing, instant messaging, presence, and chat rooms?

- A. Oracle WebCenter Intelligent Collaboration
- B. Oracle WebCenter Anywhere
- C. Oracle WebCenter Real-Time Collaboration
- D. Oracle WebCenter Spaces

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle WebCenter Real-Time Collaboration improves efficiency and productivity by enabling users to connect and collaborate with others via instant messaging, presence, chat rooms, and web and voice conferencing. It complements other Enterprise 2.0 services available in Oracle WebCenter by offering real-time collaboration capabilities to users who require direct interaction and immediate response.

Question: 8

Bottom-up service Identification analyzes existing systems to Identify SOA Services. Top-down service

identification analyzes business processes to identify SOA services. Which statement best describes the relationship between top down and bottom-up service identification in Service-Oriented Integration?

- A. Only a bottom up approach should be used because the goal of SOI is to provide SOA Services exposing existing systems.
- B. Only a top-down approach should be used because the goal of SOI is composite application assembly.
- C. A bottom-up approach should be used to identify which SOA Services are built; then a top down approach should be used to determine which SOA Services are used by each composite application.
- D. A top-down approach should be used to determine the needed SOA Services; then a bottom-up approach should be used to determine how existing source systems can meet the requirements top-down approach should be used by business, and a bottom-up approach should be used by IT. The overlaps between the SOA Services Identified by the two methods are the ones that should

Answer: D

Explanation:

Note: There are three schools of thought around "how to build an Enterprise Service Oriented Architecture." They are:

- * Top down - central group decides everything and the dev teams adopt them.
- * Bottom up - central group provides a directory and dev teams make whatever services they want. Dev teams go to the directory to find services they can use.
- * Middle out - central group provides key elements of the interface, including numbering schemes, message exchange patterns, standard communication mechanisms, and monitoring infrastructure, and encourages the dev teams to use it to build services that can be shared.

Question: 9

Which of the following are the key drivers for Grid computing?

- A. Improved server utilization - Grid computing allows companies to lower costs through the efficient use of resources.
- B. Better agility and flexibility - Businesses experience constant change and the underlying IT Infrastructure should be agile enough to support that kind of change.
- C. OpEx model - Enterprises require pay-as-you-go services to reduce the dependency on capital expenditure and take advantage of the benefits of operational expenditure.
- D. Lower Initial cost-There is a need to reduce the Initial investment at the cost of an increased operational cost.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Using a grid computing architecture, organizations can quickly and easily create a large-scale computing infrastructure from inexpensive, off-the-shelf components (D). Other benefits of grid computing include

- * Quick response to volatile business needs (B)

* Real-time responsiveness to dynamic workloads

* Predictable IT service levels

* Reduced costs as a result of improved efficiency and smarter capacity planning (A)

Note: One way to think about grid computing is as the virtualization and pooling of IT resources—compute power, storage, network capacity, and so on—into a single set of shared services that can be provisioned or distributed, and then redistributed as needed.

As workloads fluctuate during the course of a month, week, or even through a single day, the grid computing infrastructure analyzes the demand for resources in real time and adjusts the supply accordingly.

Grid computing operates on three basic technology principles: Standardize hardware and software components to reduce incompatibility and simplify configuration and deployment; virtualize IT resources by pooling hardware and software into shared resources; and automate systems management, including resource provisioning and monitoring.

Grid computing operates on these technology principles:

* Standardization.

* Virtualization.

* Automation.

Reference: Oracle Grid Computing, White Paper

Question: 10

Which of the following statements are true about an end-to-end security strategy?

- A. End-to-end security and point-to-point security are virtually identical strategies proposed by different security vendors.
- B. End-to-end security strives to protect data at rest, even in temporary queues.
- C. End-to-end security often involves some form of message-level protection.
- D. When end-to-end security is enabled. Point-to-point transport-level encryption should be disabled in order to avoid cryptography conflicts between layers.
- E. End-to-end security is highly beneficial for distributed computing environments where many point-to-point connections and intermediaries exist, because it offers seamless data protection.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

B: End-to-end security is an information-centric perspective of security where information is protected throughout the entire computing environment. That is, from the points where system interactions originate, through all points of integration, processing, and persistence.

End-to-end security is often associated with the secure transmission, processing, and storage of data, where at no time are data unprotected.

Note:

For a typical web-based application, end-to-end security generally begins at the client/browser, and ends at the application database and all external dependencies of the application.

A common challenge in providing end-to-end security is finding a suitable way to secure data in all states and points along the processing path that does not interfere with any transmission, routing, processing, and storage functions that need to occur along the way. Sensitive data will usually need to be decrypted at certain points in order for processing or message routing to occur.

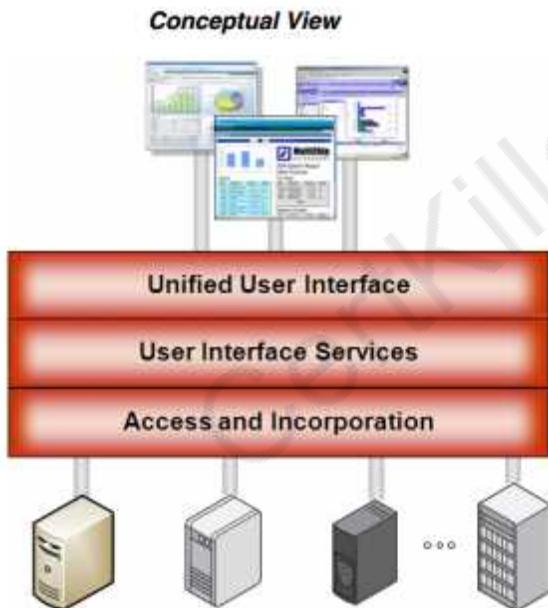
Question: 11

Conceptually, the ORA model of a "modern UI" defines which three layers from the following list?

- A. Unified User Interface layer provides the control and visual elements that define the interaction that the user has with the system.
- B. Integration layer provides connectors to simplify and standardize Interaction with back-end systems.
- C. Device Management layer provides transformation and transcoding to support a wide variety of devices.
- D. Browser Mediation layer adapts output to conform to the standards and capabilities of each browser type.
- E. User Interface Services layer provides reusable functions specialized to the needs of the end user.
- F. Access and Incorporation layer provides the capability to Incorporate data and functionality from any number of back-end systems into the user interface.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:



Note:

A: The Unified User Interface layer provides the control and visual elements that define the interaction the user has with the system. This layer separates the way the user interacts with the system from the underlying functionality provided by the system.

This has many advantages including allowing different display devices to be supported via control and visual elements specialized for the device since, for example, mobile devices do not have nearly the screen real estate of a desktop computer.

E: The User Interface Services layer provides a set of functionality that can be used and reused in a variety of ways to deliver various user interfaces specialized to the needs of the end user. This illustrates that the underlying functionality is separated from the visual and control elements built into the user interface. The services provided by this layer may come from a variety of sources

located anywhere that is network accessible.

F: The Access and Incorporation layer provides the capability to incorporate data and functionality from any number of backend systems into the user interface. Generally, there are two types of backend systems that need be incorporated into the user interface: systems that are designed for use with user interface (e.g. LDAP, dedicated database) and systems that are not (e.g. legacy applications). The former type systems can be accessed directly by the user interface architecture. Ideally the latter type should be accessed via a robust integration architecture rather than relying on point-to-point integrations.

This distinction is the reason that the term “incorporation” is used in this Conceptual View instead of the term “integration.” A suitable integration architecture is described in the ORA Service-Oriented Integration document.

Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, User Interaction, Release 3.0

Question: 12

A longer term goal of Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) is to enable composite applications that are assembled from SOA Services. Which statement best describes the relationship between composite application assembly and SOA Service engineering?

- A. Composite application assembly and SOA Service engineering are separate, decoupled efforts without any meaningful interaction.
- B. All SOA Service engineering must be completed prior to any composite application assembly.
- C. Composite application assembly uses service contracts created by SOA Service engineering and generates requirements that are inputs to SOA Service engineering.
- D. SOA Service engineering creates SOA Services following sound engineering principles, while composite application assembly uses SOA Services based on WSPL interfaces.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Composite Applications and SOA Services



The Oracle Service Engineering Framework is an engineering approach for delivering projects within an SOA environment.

The Service Engineering Framework addresses activities at both the program and project scope to consider the requirements of the business outside of the scope of a single project.

Topics covered at the program scope include:

- * SOA Requirements Management - Provides a process for harvesting requirements in a manner that naturally facilitates service identification and discovery.
- * Service Identification & Discovery - Establishes the procedures around identifying Service candidates, as well as discovering reuse candidates from the existing Service catalog. Takes the process from identification and discovery, through the justification processes required to determine if an existing Service can be viable for reuse in the proposed manner, or if the proposed Service Candidate should be realized as a shared Service.
- * Service Release Planning - Provides the groundwork necessary for planning for project and Service deliveries within an SOA

Topics covered at the project scope include:

- * Service Definition -
- * Service Design -
- * Service Implementation - Provides the guidelines for effectively and efficiently developing shared Services.
- * Service Testing -
- * Service Deployment - Defines the guidelines and practices that need to be considered when deploying Services into a shared environment.
- * Service OA&M -

Note:

The primary goal of service-oriented integration is to better leverage existing system within the IT environment by applying service-oriented principles. Ultimately, the goal is to enable the assembly of composite applications, with little or no custom coding, that include capabilities sourced from existing systems. Composite applications are applications that pull together data, functionality, and process from multiple existing sources to solve a business problem or create new business value. Service-oriented integration is the mechanism to expose existing sources of data, functionality, and process so that those sources can be readily consumed by a composite application

Question: 13

What are the benefits of the browser over traditional user Interfaces (for example, client-server GUI)?

- A. HTML provides a richer interface for end users.
- B. Development, maintenance, and support costs are reduced.
- C. The browser simplifies application deployment compared to dedicated client server GUI applications.
- D. There is more variety among browsers than among client-server GUIs.
- E. The browser provides a richer graphical environment than client-server GUIs.
- F. Browsers can support more diverse devices than dedicated client-server GUI application.

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:

Question: 14

Which of the following is not an objective or function of the WS-Trust standard?

- A. to enable applications to construct trusted SOAP message exchanges
- B. to synchronize Identities across security domains
- C. to exchange tokens in order to overcome differences in supported technology between service consumers and service providers
- D. to exchange tokens in order to map identities supplied by service consumers with identities supported by service providers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle STS leverages the WS-Trust standard protocol to manage token exchange between the Web Service Client (WSC) and the Web Service Provider (WSP) (not C). WS-Trust provides a standard way to send security token requests to any Security Token Service (STS) (not D). This specification can be used to manage token transformation when crossing the various security boundaries of the information system (not B). Reference: Scalable Identity Propagation and Token Translation through Oracle Security Token Service, Oracle White Paper

Question: 15

There are various network topologies that can be used when deploying the Service-Oriented Integration architecture. One deployment option includes three networks: production network, services network and maintenance network. Which statement best describes the uses of these three networks?

- A. The production network is used for all production network traffic. The services network is used to deploy and configure SOA Services. The maintenance network is used by the operations team to manage the infrastructure.
- B. The production network provides connectivity to applications and client access to the Mediation Layer. The services network provides connectivity between the Mediation Layer and the SOA Services. The maintenance network is used by the operations team to manage the infrastructure.
- C. The production network provides connectivity to applications and client access to the Mediation Layer. The services network is used to deploy and configure SOA Services. The maintenance network is used by the operations team to manage the infrastructure.
- D. The production network is used for all production network traffic. The services network provides connectivity between the Mediation Layer and the SOA Services. The maintenance network is used by the operations team to manage the infrastructure.
- E. The production network is used for all production network traffic. The services network is used to deploy and configure SOA Services. The maintenance network is a trusted network, providing administrator access to all hardware and software.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note: Mediation can be broadly defined as resolving the differences between two or more systems in order to integrate them seamlessly. A typical IT architecture has a variety of systems and

components that are fundamentally different. A better alternative to embedding the mediation logic into each of these systems would be to provide the mediation capability in the SOA infrastructure.
Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, SOA Infrastructure, Release 3.0

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